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45th COUNTER INTELLIGENCE CORPS DETACHMENT

## Resistance File

138

AP0 45. U.S. Army  
24 June 1945

SUBJECT: FRESCHKE, Leonard *See F... CIT. GERMANY*

TO : NO OF 3, C-2, 45th Inf, Div, APO 45,

1. This Agent arrested Subject in Furstenfeldbruck on 22 June 1945, after having checked her papers and discovered a false paper among them (see paragraph 5).

2. Interrogation of Subject by this Agent disclosed the following information.

Subject was born in Berlin, Germany, on 18 March 1920. Who visited a higher lyceum, took a half year course in commercial school and then started to work in the Personalamt of the Deutsche Arbeits Front. (G-1 of DAF). Subject's address in Berlin was Braunschulweg, Koepenicker Landstrasse 238. Her parents were last known to live at that address.

Subj Having volunteered for work in the East, Subject was given the position of secretary of the deputy regional chief of SCHAUEN, where her work consisted mainly of the administrative care of the wounded. This was between April 1943 and June 1944. When Russian troops threatened to occupy the area, Subject was commandeered to work in the chancellery of the Nazi party in Munich where she started 1 September 1944. There she became the secretary of the former Kreisleiter of VILSBISBURG, member of the Reichstag, Hans DOTZLER, whose job it was to cater for the political schooling of prospective officers of the Volkssturm. DOTZLER was a Reichsredner, made many speeches and it was he who made out the oath to be taken by the Volkssturm, which after having cleared BORJANN'S desk, was approved as is by HITLER. As a result of that approval DOTZLER was promoted by BORJANN to be a Reichsantaleiter and a Stabsleiter of the Volkssturm. From then on DOTZLER was engaged in inspection trips all over Germany. SS Obergruppenfuehrer BERGER of the SS Hauptamt was responsible for the military training of the Volkssturm whereas DOTZLER was concerned solely with the political education. Stabsleiter FRIEDRICH of the Party chancellery was the man responsible to BORJANN for Volkssturm

Subject states that when the Russians approached Danzig ~~she~~ was charged by BORJUHN with the leadership of the Volkssturm in that area. Subject states further that she did not go with DOTZLER to Danzig but that during that time she was engaged at the higher Volkssturm Headquarters in Berlin. During that time she also accompanied a wounded discharged German Officer, LEHLMANN to the Sudetenland and to Salzburg area. In the Sudetenland it was arranged to have the "Fuehrungsblatt" printed which was to be an internal information service for all higher officers of the Volkssturm. In the Salzburg area LEHLMANN made inspections of the Volkssturm organizations and readiness for battle and visited Gauleiter SOHEEL and NEUTKTZ the latter having been the Stabsleiter for Volkssturm in Salzburg City. After 14 days, Subject and LEHLMANN returned to Berlin.

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FOR COORDINATION WITH NAZI WAR CRIMES DISCLOSURE ACT

Declassified and Approved for Release  
by the Central Intelligence Agency  
Date: 2001

APO 45, U.S. Army  
24 June 1945SUBJECT: RESCHKE, Irmgard

CIT. GERMANY

TO: NO of S, G-2, 45th Inf. Div. APO 45.

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Subject was born in Berlin, Germany, on 18 March 1920. She visited a higher lyceum, took a half year course in commercial school and then started to work in the Personalamt of the Deutsche Arbeits Front. (G-1 of DAF). Subject's address in Berlin was Braunschulstrasse, Roepenicker Landstrasse 238. Her parents were last known to live at that address.

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(6) RECEIVED BY ISOTIANNY & HIMMLER) AS  
WILLER ETI BEHIND MIGEMENT TO SABOTAGE THE OCCUPATION.

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DOTZLER, according to Subject, was recalled by BORJANN two days before the fall of Danzig to the Russians and was to take up new and more important work. This work consisted in the presentation of ideas and methods to be used in fighting the Allies underground after the occupation.

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DOTZLER presented a plan as a result of which he was called before BORJANN and a series of conferences resulted. Subject claims to know only that these conferences concerned an underground movement and that DOTZLER received his instructions after BORJANN had talked to HITLER. General of the Police, SS Obergruppenfuehrer PRUTZMANN was charged with the execution of the plan by HITLER. PRUTZMANN's office was located in a special train which stood near Berlin (Rheinsberg, Mark) on a siding. DOTZLER, as well as Subject, his secretary, were commanded to this special train as liaison officer between it and the party chancery. The special train bore the name "KRISTA".

Subject started her work for "KRISTA" on 20 March 1945 and already in the first few days of April the train was moved to Southern Germany. After moving from one place to another the train finally was placed on a siding near Steinbach. Most of the officials had made the trip down from Berlin in cars and only police guards, orderlies and clerical help were on the train. The officers and officials joined the train in Steinbach.

DOTZLER, according to Subject, was unsatisfied with the activities of the train and believed that more effort should be made to save Germany from defeat. Consequently he asked for another assignment and his place was taken a few days later by a certain METZNER, Dr., fmu, a one time Wehrmacht officer and an official of the party chancery. Dr. METZNER once stated to Subject that she should have confidence in his ability to do the job and that he had been in a penitentiary in Czechoslovakia for three years for having attempted to build up a Nazi Party there.

Subject states that to her knowledge the main idea and purpose of the underground movement was to get as many people as possible organized who would offer passive and active resistance to the occupation forces.

They were to be equipped for partisan warfare but to what extent this has been done, is unknown to Subject. Subject stated in addition that a number of Wohrwolf schools had been established all over Germany and that a large one existed in GILCHING, S-5, 645528.

It is further stated by Subject that her last boss, METZNER, has received false papers, ostensibly from the Landrat in Furstenfeldbruck, in the name of Dr. MEIGNER and Dr. AKEMANN. Dr. METZNER was in possession of a little OPEL car with which he left for Munich and he has not been seen or heard of by Subject since. Two days after METZNER's departure the special train was dissolved. The principal leaders had already previously taken off for Berlin upon receipt of orders. The train guards, orderlies, office personnel were called together and were to be placed at the disposition of the Army as combat personnel. Subject states however that since no one paid any attention to her, she left the special train and found herself unloaded from a truck in the middle of Furstenfeldbruck one evening at 1000 o'clock and that she has been staying there ever since with a family AEGPL, at 112, Maisacherstrasse.

3. Subject in a written statement made out by her (copy attached) made a list of the more important people who were in the special train "KRISTA". A brief note on these follows:

- a. General PRUTZMANN, General of Police and SS Obergruppenfuehrer, called himself "Inspector General for special defense" (Generalinspektur fur Spezialabwehr).
- b. Standartenfuehrer TSCHIRSKY, adjutant of above.
- c. Sturmbannfuehrer MULLER-SOELD, administrative head and right-hand of the General.
- d. Oberst (Col.) of the Luftwaffe, Dr. SELTZER who was supposed to act as liaison man between the General and the Luftwaffe. SELTZER once made efforts to obtain surplus air force personnel for the Wohrwolf and was authorized 300 officers by BOERING.
- e. Sturmbannfuehrer KAMM, Activities unknown.
- f. Hauptsturmfuehrer RENKEN, in charge of propaganda. Lived for many years in the US. Was in charge of special Wohrwolf programs over the radio.

- 3 -

- e. Oberleutnant UNGER, formerly Gaupropagandaloitor in Gau Mainfranken and assistant of RENKEN.
- h. Hauptmann der Polizei KRUMMIEDE, responsible for communications in special train. Had four girl specialists working for him.
- i. Oberleutnant der Polizei HILLWANI, in charge of guards and food supply.
- j. Rittorkreuztragor NEUNHOFFER, G-2 of the train. Arrogant and unpopular. Was in charge of train after the General left. On day of the train's arrival in Steinbach, he received a radio message to the effect that he, the Adjutant, and MULLER-SCHEID, should immediately go to Berlin to the Führer's headquarters. They left and have not been seen since.
- k. Obersturmführer TUECHER, Headquarters' Confidential Agent.
- l. Mrs. MAISCH. Wife of a minister or plenipotentiary in Washington, until recently informed there. Had been charged with organizing the women's part of the Wuhrwolfs.
- m. DOTZLER, Subject's boss. (See picture attached to 303rd CIC copy of this report). (A picture of Dr. BELTZNER is also attached).

4. Subject was to reveal more detailed information concerning the whereabouts of the above mentioned persons in only a few instances:

- a. METZNER, alias MEISSNER and ASCHAU has leg injury and bought crutches in Furstenfeldbruck but does not need them. Horn rimmed spectacles. Last seen in gray suit and red tie.
- b. DOTZLER, has strong southern accent. Well known here under name of LENGFELDER. A certain Albert HUMM of Vilseckburg might know where he is. Has false papers as LENGFELDER giving his profession as commercial traveller.
- c. RENKEN was last seen in Steinbach and is known to have changed his name to a similarly sounding one.
- d. DUBRONIER, last seen in Steinbach. His girlfriend was URSULA HAJMISCH near Steinbach.

## 5. AGENT'S NOTES:

- a. This Agent recommends that Subject be sent to 303rd CIC Detachment for further interrogation in the light of information available at higher headquarters.
- b. Subject has at all times been willing to give information.
- c. False paper mentioned in paragraph 1 above appears to be a paper certifying the release from a German Field Hospital of a certain Hermann SCHULZE. Paper is signed apparently by a Dr. RESCHKE. This Agent noted however a marked resemblance between this signature and Subject's signature on her Konskarte and interrogation of Subject led to the fact that she had made out the paper herself for the purpose of obtaining additional food coupons. Above mentioned paper is attached to the report copy going to 303rd CIC Det.
- d. Also inclosed with this report is a copy of a statement as written by Subject, in its original form.

LEONID RUBINOFF  
Special Agent, CIO

APPROVED: R. W. CUEVTHNER  
Captain, Infantry,  
Commanding.

DISTRIBUTION:  
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Irmgard Roschko

Furstenfeldbruck, the 11th May 1945.

After my first professional activities as a beginner in office work, in industry I took a position as stenotypist with the personnel bureau of the German Arbeitsfront. I was there five years. Following the economies made in employment strength, and freeing of strength for the front, I had the opportunity to report voluntarily for work in the occupied eastern provinces. I enlisted in the Eastern Employment Sector of the NSDAP in Berlin because from there the possibilities of getting to the East were the easiest. I was employed as secretary to the assistant Gauleiter in Schaulen and worked in Schaulen mainly in the section dealing with the wounded. This was during the period from April 1943 to July 1944. After that time we had to evacuate this area because the Russians were very close to Schaulen.

The Arbeitsfront Ost of the NSDAP had at the moment no employment openings for me since so many had to return from the eastern areas and a surplus existed in employment strength. I was now employed in the service of the Party-Chancery in Munich. On 1.9.1944 I began my work in Munich.

I was placed as secretary to the former Kreisleiter of Vilshofen, party Member Dotzler. The section that we were in was occupied with the setting up of the German Volkssturm, also with the NS-command in the troops, i.e. with the selection and instruction of the NS-command officers. Since my chief as Reichsleiter was always travelling about, I had more to do with Volkssturm affairs than with NS-command affairs. My chief held lectures at Krossinsoo (Pomerania) Order Castle for NS-commanders. He also spoke often before Generals and other officers of the Wehrmacht--mainly of the navy--about the current political situation. I never attended any of those lectures myself, but heard now and then from officers or heads of courses that he was an excellent speaker.

My chief, Herr Dotzler, also elaborated the formal oath for the Volkssturm, the principles of troop command and the battle tenets of the German Volkssturm, which evoked the full satisfaction of the leader of the Party-Chancery, Martin Bormann, and when placed before the Führer, were likewise immediately sanctioned and made public. In this way Reichsleiter Bormann for the first time became aware of my chief and promoted him to "Reichsantsleiter". From this time on he had to undertake many inspection trips in the various Gaue of Germany in order to be able to report to the Reichsleiter Bormann how far the equipping, training and arming of the Volkssturm was succeeding. The military part of the training fell to the SS - Head Office, SS-Obergruppenführer Börger charged also with the arming. My Chief was solely occupied with the political and philosophical preparations. The responsible leiter for the Volkssturm in the Party-Chancery, and the man who as concerned the Reichsleiter Bormann--was responsible for the setting up of the German Volkssturm was Stabsleiter Friedrichs.

When the situation in the Danzig Gau became critical, I mean when the Russians were just outside of Danzig, my chief was commissioned by Bormann to take over the highest leadership of the German Volkssturm for the Danzig Gau. He saw as his main task the speedy handling of the all-around defense of Danzig, the fortifying of which Gauleiter Forster had not troubled himself in any way. There were, in a short time many civilians, I believe 40,000, who up until now, working at their own job - were now set to work antitank.

... I was busy in Berlin

that time we were in various areas close to Schonlun.

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During the time that my chief was in Danzig, I was busy in Berlin and worked for other gentlemen of the highest Volkssturm command. I also accompanied a badly war-wounded officer, Herr Lehmann, to Sudetenland and to Salzburg, first of all because he could not travel alone, he had a leg brace, and second because I was, in most instances adept in the matter of writing for the German Volkssturm. In Sudetenland the preparation of "Führungsblatt" was accomplished with a printing press. That is a political

+ Eastern Employment Sector

information service, which was intended for the Battalion and Company commanders of the German Volkssturm. Oberleutnant Lehmann was to superintend in a like manner the arming, equipping, and training of the German Volkssturm in Salzburg. He stayed with Gauleiter Dr. Schödl and Party Member Neutatz, the Stabsleiter of the German Volkssturms for the Salzburg Gau. He also attended a company commanders course in the vicinity of Salzburg. After 14 days we returned to Berlin. In the meantime, the Party-Chancery had been destroyed to a large extent by a bombing attack and we shifted our professional activities to Berlin-Wannsee, in the landing place of the air fleet "Reich".

My chief was called back to Berlin from Danzig by Reichsleiter Bormann to "new, henceforth more important tasks" two days before Danzig was encircled. He was to give consideration to how resistance behind the enemy lines could be organized. He was unable to make direct recommendations, however stated in his plan that an organization had to be established in which every German would have to be called up for active or passive resistance in the areas already occupied by the enemy.

As a result of this plan, Martin Bormann called for Herr Dotzler. In a long conversation, the substance of which is unknown to me, I know only that it dealt with the resistance movement. Herr Dotzler received his instructions. Bormann discussed the matter with Heinrich Himmler, who appointed General of Police and SS-Obstgruppenführer Prützmann with the execution of the commission. General Prützmann had his office in a special train that was on a railroad spur in the vicinity of Berlin, Rheinsberg (Mark). My chief, Herr Dotzler, who in the meantime was promoted to Reichsleiter was ordered to the special train as liaison officer of the Party-Chancery. Since there was only one other secretary in the special train who worked for the general only, Herr Dotzler asked me to come to the special train. It had the code name of "Krista". From this time on I was under the Party-Chancery and worked only since the 20th of March in the Special train Krista.

The train was occupied for the most part by the following people:

General Prützmann who was general of police and SS-Obstgruppenführer. He called himself "Inspector General for special defense".

Standartenführer his adjutant.  
Tochirashky

Sturmbannführer Muller-Schödl Should have functioned as liaison officer of the Luftwaffe to the staff, was however, too short a time with the train to become at all active. He obtained patrol from the general in order to drive to Düsseldorf and ask of the Luftwaffe personnel office for "Luftwaffe officers who are at the present time surplus" for Werwolf purposes. He gave me no details about this; I only know that it concerned some 600 officers of which Göring finally approved 300. Although the Luftwaffe personnel were surplus, since we had far too few aircraft and patrol, Göring did not want to release any of his personnel because he feared that without a very large number of people

commanders of the German Volkssturm. Oberleutnant Lehmann was to supervise in a like manner the arming, equipping, and training of the German Volkssturm in Salzburg. He stayed with Gauleiter Dr. School and Party Member Neutatz, the Stabsleiter of the German Volkssturms for the Salzburg Gau. He also attended a company commanders course in the vicinity of Salzburg. After 14 days we returned to Berlin. In the meantime, the Party-Chancery had been destroyed to a large extent by a bombing attack and we shifted our professional activities to Berlin-Wannsee, in the landing place of the air fleet "Reich".

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- 3 -

I don't know for certain whether Herr Dr. Soltzor carried on his discussions with Göring personally; at the most, I can only repeat what I heard conversationally in the dining car. Dr. Soltzor was on very bad terms with Prützmann because the general never granted him patrol in order to carry out important official transactions.

Sturmbannfuehrer  
Komm.

I know nothing about his official activities. He was very seldom in the train. I know him only because he was my cabin neighbor.

Hauptsturmfuehrer  
Ronkon.

to him fell the sector "propaganda". Of him personally, I know that he lived for many years in America. He set up the transmission of the Werwolf radio, but was much too inactive. My chief tried placed at his disposal material for the forming of such transmission because he himself made no preparations. An HJ leader in the Reichspropagandaministerium took over the operation of the transmission. I don't recall his name any more. I am also not personally acquainted with him.

Oberleutnant Ungar.

He was formerly Gau propaganda leader in the Mainfranken Gau and at present assigned as co-worker with Hauptsturmfuehrer Ronkon.

Police Captain  
Krummweidc

was responsible for the intelligence service in the train. The four women who worked in the information train were subordinate to him.

1st. Lt. of Police  
Billmann:

the train guards and TN-men were his subordinates. He was also in charge of maintenance.

Wearer of the Knights  
Cross Major  
Neinhoffer:

The Ia of the Staff. I don't know what his duties were since I am not familiar with the significance of Section Ia of the Wehrmacht. He kept very much to the map room. He was very unpopular because of his arrogance and no one wanted to have much to do with him. My chief couldn't stand him at all and therefore I had little to do with him officially or otherwise. Major Neinhoffer was the leader after General Prützmann had left the train. On the same day that we arrived in South Germany a radiogram reached him in Steinbach that he, the Standartenfuehrer and Sturmbannfuehrer Müller-Schuld were to fly immediately to the Führer in Berlin. They left the train without concerning themselves over the whereabouts of "those left behind" and never came back to us.

Obersturmfuehrer  
Dubreinur

the Commandant-Stabsquartier. He merely dispatched the secretarial duties department of the train.

Frau Maisch:

She was the wife of an envoy or German Ambassador in Washington. I am not certain, - she only mentioned it casually, - that up until now she had been informed in Washington. She was a refined, elegant woman. She was commissioned similarly to arrange for the woman's Werwolf organization. It was because of her very modest personality that she was not liked by General Prützmann and his adjutant, and was for that reason, placed officially out in the cold. Prützmann wanted to have her quit his staff, and tried in all possible sorts of ways and means to bother her so that she would leave on her own. My chief, Herr Dotsler

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Wearer of the Knights  
Cross Major  
Neuhoffer:

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the Commandant-Stabsquartier. He merely dispatched the secretarial duties department of the train.

Frau Maisch:

She was the wife of an envoy or German Ambassador in Washington. I am not certain, - she only mentioned it casually, - that up until now she had been informed in Washington. She was a refined, elegant woman. She was commissioned similarly to arrange for the woman's Werwolf organization. It was because of her very modest personality that she was not liked by General Prutzmann and his adjutant, and was for that reason, placed officially out in the cold. Prutzmann wanted to have her quit his staff, and tried in all possible sorts of ways and means to bother her so that she would leave on her own. My chief, Herr Dotzler

- 4 -

told her then that he would arrange it so that she would be placed in the Party-Chancery and thus be able to continue with her work from there. First of all she was to undertake discussions with Frau Scholtz-Klinck, secondly with Frau Coring who was the Chairman of the German Red Cross, and thirdly she was to establish liaison with the women leaders of the Arbeitsdienst. I did not know how the setting up of the women in the Werwolf was first planned. When our train pulled out of Thionisborg she had to remain at home for a week because of ill health, she did not come back to us in South Germany.

My chief, Party Member Dotzler member of the Reichstag

He was in the train very seldom since he had to leave for his lecture tours to which he continued to give his attention, now as before, he also had to see Reichsleiter Bormann in order to report on the labor situation and then remained for many days in Berlin or Munich.

I myself

had nothing to do during this time. They did not use me in the train because there was a woman, Frau Krause who handled the secretarial affairs of the general. The other gentleman had little secretarial work to be done. I was generally looked upon as a "Guest of the Party-Chancery", and since "People of the Party" were not popular in SS and Wehrmacht circles--- even looked upon as "snipers"--- I was left rather undisturbed to do what ever I wanted to. I was often away from the train for days at a time, stayed at home with my parents, and went back to the train only when my chief returned. Since I myself am not a party member they gave me to read only those most necessary official things that my chief had to know about.

I arrived on the 20th of March to the office "Krista", and in the first days of the month of April the special train moved on to South Germany. The original goal was Furstenfeldbruck but was changed since we needed a spur for the train and none was available in F'bruck. The leaders, who up to this time remained with the train drove along this route in tanks because they probably feared heavy air attacks on our train. During the movements there were only police guards and orderlies in the train although it never became necessary to use them in an official capacity. On about the middle of April we arrived in Steinhobach lay over there for a few days in the station, and moved one station further to Wessling. We spent two days there and then returned to Steinhobach because in Wessling also the desired railroad spur could not be completed. While our train was in Berlin it had a good camouflage painting, and two Flakwagons that were not being used in a Berlin railroad station took over our protection. We probably looked very interesting because the population in Steinhobach was of the firm opinion that it was the personal train of the Reichsführer SS Himmler --- which was, however not the case. My chief appeared only one more night in the train.

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My Chief, Party Member Doctor member of the Reichstag

He was in the train very seldom since he had to leave for his lecture tours to which he continued to give his attention; nor, as before, did he also had to see Reichsleiter Bormann in order to report on the labor situation and then remained for many days in Berlin or Munich.

I myself

had nothing to do during this time. They did not use me in the train because there was a woman, Frau Krause who handled the secretarial affairs of the general. The other gentleman had little secretarial work to be done. I was generally looked upon as a "Guest of the Party-Chancery" and since "People of the Party" were not popular in SS and Wermacht circles— even looked upon as "snipers"— I was left rather undisturbed to do what ever I wanted to. I was often away from the train for days at a time, stayed at home with my parents and went back to the train only when my chief returned. Since I myself am not a party member they gave me to read only those most necessary official things that my chief had to know about.

I arrived on the 20th of March to the office "Kriesta", and in the first days of the month of April the special train moved on to South Germany. The original goal was Furth im Waldbruck but was changed since we needed a spur for the train and none was available in F'bruck. The leaders, who up to this time remained with the train drove along this route in tanks because they probably feared heavy air attacks on our train. During the movements there were only police guards and orderlies in the train although it never became necessary to use them in an official capacity. On about the middle of April we arrived in Stainbach lay over there for a few days in the station, and moved one station further to Wossling. We spent two days there and then returned to Stainbach because in Wossling also the desired railroad spur could not be completed. While our train was in Berlin it had a good camouflage painting, and two Flakwagons that were not being used in a Berlin railroad station took over our protection. We probably looked very interesting because the population in Stainbach was of the firm opinion that it was the personal train of the Reichsführer SS Himmler — which was, however not the case. My chief appeared only one more night in the train. He told me that he didn't like waiting days at a time, for interviews with General Prützmann, which had been the case in Berlin. On the whole, the people in the train were too little occupied; at one such time "in which there had been a burning under the fingernails" he said he would not consider sitting around inactively in such a train. He would request the Reichsleiter to place someone else in his position and he would return to the Party-Chancery. He left and after a few days, another fellow worker of the Party-Chancery took his place— someone whom up to that time I had not known: Dr. Metzner. I didn't like him very much so I was always somewhat sceptically in disagreement with him. He once told me curtly that I didn't have to be so distrustful of his orders, that he had had experience in all fields and had been imprisoned three years in Czechoslovakia.

+ Anti-aircraft

because he wanted to organize an NSDAP there. It can also be noted here that he had sustained a head injury in the war as a result of which he occasionally organized things chaotically.

The plans for the organization of the Werwolf which I know about were the following:

There were to be as many people as possible who wanted to work unceasingly for Germany and, even at the risk of their own lives to be placed behind the enemy lines, or allow themselves to be overtaken by the continually onward moving foe. They received false papers on which an ordinary occupation was noted. Under the disguise of honest citizens they were to perform acts of passive or active resistance in the occupied areas, were to incite the German people to rebellion against the occupying powers, and carry on a truly partisan life. They were to be equipped with arms and ammunition, and were to receive poison and explosives in order to be able to perform all sorts of designs. If they accomplished anything, and how far they got with it, I do not know. In the train itself there were no funds available with which the Werwolves could be equipped. And it was too late to draw these things from other places; for railroad connections in the meantime had been destroyed by continuous air attacks. We had no more communication either by telephone or direct with Gau commands and their Werwolf deputies. Each Gauleiter was supposed to name a Werwolf deputy, which however was not the case in all Gau. The Gauleiter himself most often took over this post.

I know also that Werwolf schools were set up in different sections of the Reich in which the future Werwolves were to be trained. They received instructions in the meaning and purpose of the Werwolves and especially in the importance of such an organization. I also know that there was a big Werwolf school in this vicinity, in Gilching, but have never been there myself. I have also not known personally men or women who took part in the course. It was forbidden everyone who did not belong to the staff to set foot in the train and therefore I never came in contact with those people. In addition I know that my now chief, Herr Dr. Metzner, got false credentials in the names of Dr. Moissner and Dr. Assmann shortly before the Americans moved in. I presume that he got them from the Landrat here in Furstenfeldbruck. He also had a small Opel automobile in which he drove off on the road to Munich. The last I saw of him he wore civilian clothes, a red necktie, a gray suit, hornrimmed glasses, and was temporarily using crutches. He did not return and I have not heard from him since.

Two days later our train was broken up, i.e. we were free to do whatever we wanted. The leaders of the train, as was already mentioned, had flown to Berlin in the airplane without concerning themselves about our whereabouts. The train guards, orderlies, secretarial people etc. were lumped together and were to be assigned to a reserve pool as a Wehrmacht unit. The few leaders who remained in the train were also uncertain as to what they should do, no one discussed his plans, but for the first time went so far as to provide themselves unobtrusively with civilian clothes. I myself left the train since I did not belong to the SS or directly to the train. One evening at about ten o'clock they set me down with my baggage in the market place in F'bruck and gave me one more Wehrmacht ticket with the instructions to go to the Kreisamtsleiter of the NSV in F'bruck and request accommodations somewhere in the vicinity. As a result of the overflowing of the place with evacuees, he was unable to do this and so with the help of a Fliegerhorststange stallion I looked for a room with a family, in which I lived to the present day. I have not since heard anything of anyone who was in the train. I also do not know where the other women went.

- 6 -

Discharged prisoners from the prison camp in F'bruck who received permits to go as far as Berlin advised me to go to the camp and likewise got a regular ticket with which I could return to my home in Berlin-- which I intended to do. I wanted to go to the prison camp tomorrow to show them the ticket I had from the special train and to request a pass with which I could return to Berlin.

N.B.

The only literature that appeared in the sector of the Werwolves was the Werwolf News. This was a secret information service forwarded to and received by all the leaders in the train. Where it was printed slips my mind. It contained exclusive reports on the conduct of the English, Americans and Russians in the German areas already occupied.

Of the English it was reported that they conducted themselves in every way decently and humanly and nowhere had it come to the use of force against the German civilian population.

The Americans likewise had nowhere treated the population with violence, had even given the starved population bread, meat, fats and chocolate in many areas, which very quickly got around and influenced the people in favor of them. It is true that they were foremost in the ruthless seizure of residences and houses; the people were simply moved out of the street.

The very worst was reported of the Russians; terrible violence, bestiality, murder, shootings of civilian populations were reported from East Prussia and upper Silesia. There were many eye-witness reports given; the Russians stole what they could use; what they couldn't use they destroyed or put to fire e.g. beds, entire household furnishings, vehicles, etc. There was not a single place known in which the Russians had behaved themselves in a nearly human fashion. It was for these reasons that many civilians fled from Silesia to areas which were occupied by Americans or English.

I had to write up this Werwolf information and send it to Reichsleiter Bormann and Reichsführer SS Himmler to take cognizance of. The reports on the fleeing population because of the behavior of the Russians went likewise in written form to the Reichministerium for evaluation as Enlightenment of the Masses material and Propaganda. They were made public in part over the radio.

Once there was a warning in the news against a certain Sir Wickham who had come to Germany from America and whose mission was said to be espionage. He was supposed to be 80 years old already.

Because of the short length of time that remained before southern Germany was occupied by the Americans and mainly because of the interrupted telephone and post communications, the measures planned remained as a whole unfulfilled.

The breaking up of the train continued head over heels after we completely lost our leadership. When I left the train no one as yet knew what would become of it. First it was thought it would be converted into a hospital train, then it was thought that it would be covered with petrol and burned.

I certify that I do not know what happened to it and that since my coming to F'bruck I have not had further contact with anyone in the train. I also do not know where the individual people are.